

ACC NR: AT6034446

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0124/0127

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. V.; Chudarev, L. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of creep in niobium alloys by the torsion method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Svoystva i primeneniye zharoprochnykh splavov (Properties and application of heat resistant alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 124-127

TOPIC TAGS: niobium base alloy, creep, titanium containing alloy, boron containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, torsion stress

ABSTRACT: The investigation was made on samples of niobium with 5, 8, and 10 weight percent molybdenum, alloyed with titanium (up to 10%), boron (up to 2%), and zirconium (up to 10%). A figure shows the dependence of the deformation on time for different temperatures, obtained by conventional and temperature cycle methods for a niobium alloy with 5% molybdenum and 0.5% boron. The closeness of the values of the creep rate at the same temperature, by the two methods, indicates that the temperature cycle method can be used even in the case of complex alloys. To obtain comparative values of the creep rate, the temperature interval of the experiments was varied somewhat as a function of the composition of the alloy. In particular, alloys containing 10%

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034446

titanium and 10% zirconium were tested at lower temperatures. A second figure shows a semilogarithmic plot of the dependence of the deformation on temperature for a large number of different alloys. The values of the effective activation energy for creep can be determined from the slope of the straight on the plot. On the basis of the experimental results the conclusion is drawn that it is not possible to establish a correlation between the activation energy for the creep and the activation energy for autodiffusion. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

SAVKINA, I.G.; YEVSTIGNEYEV, V.B.; CHUDAR, V.S.

Spectral and photochemical properties of chlorophyllides and pheophorbides. Biokhimiia 30 no.5:1071-1079 S-U '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 33357-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6019643

SOURCE CODE: UR/0149/66/000/003/0118/0122

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. V.; Chudarev, L. F.

ORG: Higher Technical School im. N. E. Bauman (Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche)

TITLE: Investigation of some properties of niobium alloys

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1966, 118-122, and insert facing p. 122

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, niobium alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, boron containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, alloy property

ABSTRACT: The microstructure, room- and high-temperature hardness, oxidation and creep resistance, specific weight and electric resistance have been investigated in Nb + 5% Mo alloys additionally alloyed with 10% Ti, 2% B and 2% Zr. The alloys were melted from 99.78%-pure Nb, 99.95%-pure Mo, 99%-pure B and 99.9%-pure Ti and Zr in a nonconsumable electrode arc vacuum furnace, and homogenized in a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg for 25 hr: alloys with Ti at 1400C and other alloys at 1600C. Cast and annealed Nb-Mo and Nb-Mo-Ti alloys had a single-phase microstructure without noticeable dendrite liquation. Alloying with boron brought about a clearly defined dendrite structure which remained after the addition of zirconium. Annealed alloys with boron contained segregations of a boride phase with a eutectic. Alloys with zirconium contained dispersed phases with a very complex composition. As the composition of the alloys

Card 1/3

UDC: 669.293.018

L 33357-66

ACC NR: AP6019643

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became more complex with each successive alloying, the specific weight of the alloys decreased continuously from 8.67 g/cm^3 in the initial Nb+5% Mo alloy to 7.75 g/cm^3 in Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti+2% B+2% Zr alloy. Simultaneously, the electric resistivity increased continuously from 18.8 to $44.0 \text{ } \mu\text{ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$, which is explained by the lattice distortion and increasing scattering of electrons. A similar continuous increase was observed in the hardness of the alloys, which increased from 156 HB in Nb+5% Mo alloy to 376 HB in the most complex Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti+2% B+2% Zr alloy, compared with 115 HB in annealed pure Nb. Hot hardness was measured in the 600–1100C range (see Fig. 1).

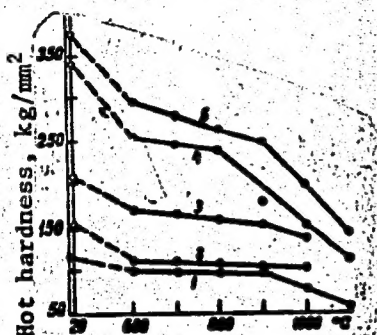


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of the hardness of niobium and niobium alloys

1 - Nb; 2 - Nb+5% Mo; 3 - Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti;
4 - Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti+2% B; 5 - Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti+2% B+2% Zr.

Card 2/3

L 33357-66

ACC NR: AP6019643

The rate of creep calculated from the data on hot hardness showed that boron-containing alloys had a low rate of creep, although their hot hardness increased significantly with increasing temperature. This is explained by the strengthening of the solid solution with molybdenum and by the formation of fine dispersed boride precipitates which block the shear planes. The oxidation resistance of niobium is most effectively increased by alloying with Mo and Ti, which forms $(Nb, Mo, Ti)_2O_5$ solid solution and a $5Nb_2O_5 \cdot 2TiO_2$ compound with monoclinic structures in the scale. Because diffusion of oxygen through the lattice of these phases is much slower than through the lattice of B- Nb_2O_5 scale on unalloyed niobium, the oxidation rate of the alloys with Mo and Ti is significantly lowered. Alloying with B and Zr in the amounts investigated (2% each) had no substantial effect on the oxidation resistance of the alloys. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

5026

Card 3/3 B16

AM4007940

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Biryukov, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; Chudarev, Pavel Fedorovich (Docent)

Lectures on the course "Theoretical fundamentals of the manufacture and processes of aircraft parts" for students in evening classes (Lektsii po kursu "Teoreticheskiye osnovy* tekhnologii i protsessy* izgotovleniya detaley samoletov dlya studentov vechernego otdeleniya), Moscow, Oborongiz, 1963, 175 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed. At head of title: Ministerstvo Vysshhego i Srednego Spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina Aviatsionnyy institut im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft construction, industrial engineering, quality control, labor productivity, production cost, corrosion, aluminum alloys, magnesium alloys, sheet metal, extrusion, machining, forging, casting

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The author has been reading these lectures in the course "Theoretical Bases of the Technology and Processes of Aircraft Part Fabrication" at the Moscow Aviation Institute since the 1960 school year. There are 36 lecture hours. Considering the time limit and the large amount of information in the discipline, the authors have condensed the lectures and given the basic concepts and theoretical premises on the technological processes and their design, on the

Card 1/8

2

AM4007940

equipment and accessories used in fabrication of aircraft parts. The lecture course consists of two sections with five topics each. In the first section, "Theoretical Basis of Technology", are given the features of aircraft construction, the technological methods of improving the quality of the parts and raising the productivity of labor, and reducing production cost; a general methodology of designing the technological processes is given. The second section deals with the processes of making aircraft parts from sheet metal, extrusions, thin-walled tubes, rolled, stamped, and cast metal. The fundamentals of designing special accessories are also given. The experience of docents at MAI Candidate of Technical Sciences I. T. Belyakov, I. A. Zernov, and L. A. Konorov was used in preparing the lectures for publication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword - - 3

Section 1. Theoretical fundamentals of technology

Topic I. Basic concepts of technology and features of aircraft construction

(Lecture 1) - - 5

Topic II. Technological methods of improving the quality of production

(Lectures 2, 3, 4, 5) - - 15

Card 2/3

VISHNYAKOV, D.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SOVALOVA, A.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; CHUDAREVA, L.P., inzh.

Cementation of stainless steel. Trudy MATI no.50:17-27 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)
(Steel, Stainless--Hardening) (Cementation (Metallurgy))

CHUDARS, Ya.[Cudars, J.]; SKVORTSOVA, N.; MAKSIMOV, R.

Comparison of the possibilities of determining the moisture content of building materials using neutron radiation and neutron backscattering methods. Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10: 91-98 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN Latvyskoy SSR.

(Building materials—Testing)
(Neutrons) (Moisture)

CHUDARS, Ya. [Gudars, J.]; SKVORTSOVA, N.

Physical basis for the determination of the moisture of peat by
the neutron method. Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.5:75-83 '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Peat—Analysis) (Neutrons) (Moisture)

CHUDAR, Ya. E., SKOVORTSOVA, N. I.

"On the Possibility of Determining the Moisture of Peat by the Neutron Method"

paper presented at the All-Union Seminar on the Application of Radioactive Isotopes in Measurements and Instrument Building, Frunze (Kirgiz SSR), June 1961)

So: Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 11, No 5, Nov 61, pp 468-470

S/798/61/000/000/010/012

AUTHORS: Taure, I. Ya., Chudars, Ya. E.

TITLE: The method of multiple time coincidences.

SOURCE: Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.
Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 109-122.

TEXT: This paper reports an experimental investigation of radioactive-decay processes by means of the multiple-time-coincidence method, wherein the multiplicity of the time coincidence is carried to 4. Scintillation counters were used as detectors. A block diagram represents the equipment employed. The preparation S is surrounded by a cross-shaped pattern of 4 crystals. If cascade transitions occur in the S, the γ -quanta reach the counters simultaneously, and their pulses are brought to the coincidence circuit from which a signal is obtained that opens the gating circuit. Thus, only that γ -spectrum is analyzed, the lines of which correspond to cascade transitions. The problem of random coincidences is discussed separately. The multiple-time-coincidence method permits the investigation of γ -lines that are so weak that their investigation on a background of strong lines is impossible. It is also proposed that this method be used for the investigation of γ -spectra with due consideration of the time coincidence with β -particles ($\gamma\beta$ coincidences) and also simultaneously with β -rays and with γ -quanta ($\gamma\beta\gamma$ and $\gamma\beta\gamma\gamma$ coincidences). If these γ -spectra are observed with various thicknesses of an

Card 1/3

The method of multiple time coincidence.

S/798/61/000/000/010/012

absorber layer placed in front of a crystal that registers basically β -particles only, then one may track down how the appearance of γ -lines in the spectra depends on the hardness of the β -rays and one may thereby assess the cascade transitions below that level at which a β transition with a specified energy comes to an end. The method of multiple coincidence applies to the investigation of complex β -spectra, if an anthracene crystal plate is placed before the photoelectric multiplier of the analyzing channel for the registration of β -rays alone. If in the other channels coincidences of γ -quanta with β -particles occur, the analyzing channel can yield the β -spectra $\beta\gamma$, $\beta\gamma\gamma$, and $\beta\gamma\gamma\gamma$. With this method the relative intensities of the components of the complex β -spectrum will be altered and the weak β -components become susceptible to investigation. Also, such an experiment permits a quasi "partition" of a complex β -spectrum into its components which in certain cases (for example, for the maximum energy of the β -components) yields a more accurate result than is obtained from the summary β -spectrum. To investigate the background of random coincidences and to make measurements on delayed coincidences (0.1 to 5 μ sec), delay lines are placed in the channels. When the coincidence of the channels is electronically not attained, the equipment will determine the random coincidence, the number of which is proportional to the value of the activity to the m th power, where m is the multiplicity of the coincidence. If quadruple random coincidences are registered, their number decreases extremely rapidly with the

Card 2/3

The method of multiple time coincidence.

S/798/61/000/000/010/012

degradation of the radioactive preparation as compared with the relative change as established by the ordinary method. If a channel load of 2,000 pulses/sec is assumed and the resolving time is $\tau=10^{-6}$ sec, then over a time $t=0.2T$ the load will decrease to 17,400 pulses/sec (i.e., 13%) by the ordinary method, but from 0.64 to 0.365 pulses/sec (i.e., by 43%) by the quadruple time-coincidence method. Therefore, the multiple-coincidence method is eminently suitable for the determination of the halflife of long-lived isotopes. Details are provided on the overall circuitry, the photoelectric multipliers and scintillators, preamplifiers and discriminators, delay lines, coincidence and gating circuits, amplitude analyzers, and the pulse registration. The elaboration of the results, including the separation of the spectral background with its random and so-called "truly random" coincidence, is explained. There are 6 figures and 13 references (9 Russian-language Soviet and 4 English-language references, including Alan Mitchel, G.G., Rev. Mod. Phys., v. 20, no. 3, 1954, 296; Langer, L. M., Starner, J. W., Phys. Rev., v. 93, no. 1, 1954, 253; Earnshaw, J. B., Electronic Engrg., v. 28, no. 335, 1956, 26; Elmore, W., Sands, M., Electronics of nuclear physics (Russian translation). For. Lit. Publ. House. Moscow, 1953).

* (Footnote re line 2) Abstracter's note: Channel load more likely 20,000 p/sec.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

S/798/61/000/000/011/012

AUTHORS: Saulite, U.A., Chudara, Ya.E.

TITLE: A scintillation beta-spectrometer.

SOURCE: Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.
Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 123-134.

TEXT: This paper describes a scintillation β -spectrometer with a twin CsI(Tl) crystal and expounds a method for the calculation of the γ -ray background. There is also a description of several changes in the single-channel analyzer employed to achieve increased resolution; a discussion of the effect of the random summation of impulses in β -spectra. The new spectrometer consists of the crystal, an ~~Q3Y~~ 29 (FEU-29) photoelectronic multiplier (PhM), a no-overload linear amplifier, a single-channel analyzer or an AM-100-1 (AI-100-1) multichannel analyzer, a counter and a mechanical adder. Three CsI(Tl) laminae 19x9x2 mm were prepared; the 2-mm thickness is sufficient to register β -particles with maximum energies up to 4 mev. In the observation of β -spectra two such plates were used; the β -source was contained in a round pouch made out of 50- μ thick polystyrene. The third plate served as a β -particle absorber in observations of the γ -ray background. The PhM employed had a voltage-divider resistance of 7.115 Mohm and was equipped with a ferroresonance voltage stabilizer. Details of the single-channel amplitude analyzer are described. The spectrometer was calibrated with the aid of the Co^{60} ,

Card 1/2

A scintillation beta-spectrometer.

S/798/61/000/000/011/012

Cs¹³⁷, and Hg²⁰³ isotopes for a NaI(Tl) crystal and for the twin CsI(Tl) crystal. The scale is linear. The resolution of the spectrometer for the Cs¹³⁷ with a NaI(Tl) crystal is 12%, with a twin CsI(Tl) more than 20%. In the latter case the Compton distribution is intense. The separation of the noise and cosmic-ray spectrum F_1 from the spectrum F_2 of the electromagnetic radiation of the given β -preparation by means of the β -ray-absorbing third plate is described, and the number of absorbed rays is analytically estimated. Experimentally obtained F_1 and F_2 curves are also shown. The β -spectra of P³² and C⁴⁵ are plotted in terms of the number of pulses registered in 30 sec, N , versus the energy E , and also as a Fermi graph. The Ca⁴⁵ spectrum is correlated with the theoretical curve. The deviations at the high-energy end are attributed to the inadequate resolution of the spectrometer and to the random summation of the pulse amplitudes; those at the low-energy end are attributed to absorption in the foil. The experimental β -spectrum of a combined Ca⁴⁵ + P³² preparation is depicted in both the N -versus- E and the Fermi-graph form. The random summation of the amplitudes of the pulses in a β -spectrometer and their effect on the shape of the β -spectrum is analyzed, and it is shown that a correction for twofold and even threefold random summations should be calculated in certain cases. There are 11 figures, 2 tabulated calculation schemes, and 4 references (2 Russian-language Soviet papers and 2 Russian-language translations of English-language books: Beta and gamma-spectroscopy (Author's name not given). Fizmatgiz, Moscow, 1959; Elmore, E., Sands, M. Electronics in nuclear physics. For. Lit. Publ. House, Moscow, 1953).

Card 2/2

CHUDARS, Ya. Ye.

20695. Chudars, Ya. Ye. Periodichnost koefitsiyenta prokhodimosti elektronnoy emissii. Izvestiya Akad. nauk Latv. SSR, 1949, No. 6, s. 149-62. -- Rezyume na latysh. yaz. -- Bibliogr: s. 160-61

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

CHUDARS, Ya. E.

CHUDARS, Ya. E. -- "Effective Cross Section of Electrons Outside the substance in Relation to Electron Beams." Latvian State U, 1949 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskov SSR, No. 9. Sept., 1955

CHUDARS, Ya. E. and TAURE I. Ya.

"Photomultiplier Voltage and Resolving Power of Scintillation Spectrometer," From the book-(Physics and Techniques of Use of Radioisotopes), works of the Institute of Physics, Vol 9, edited by Ya. E. Chudars, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; I. M. Taksar, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; and L. L. Pelekis, Riga, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, 1956, 165 pp

Sum in 1467

CHUDARS, Ya. E.

"Toward the Problem of the Attenuation of Monoenergetic Electron Beams with energies in the Range up to 3 Mev," from the book-(Physics and Techniques of Use of Radioisotopes), works of the Institute of Physics, Vol 9, edited by Ya. E. Chudars, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; I. M. Taksar, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; and L. L. Pelekis, Riga, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, 1956, 165 pp

Sum in 1467

CHUDARS Ya. E. and TAURE, I. Ya.

"Variation of Parallel Beta-beam on Passage through Layers of Aluminum," from the book-(Physics and Techniques of Use of Radioisotopes), works of the Institute of Physics, Vol 9, edited by Ya. E. Chudars, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; I. M. Taksar, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; and L. I. Pelekis, Riga, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, 1956, 165 pp

Sum in 1467

CHUDARS, Ya. E.

"Theory of Multiple Coincidences in Radioactive Decay Schemes;" from the book-(Physics and Techniques of Use of Radioisotopes), works of the Institute of Physics, Vol 9, edited by Ya. E. Chudars, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; I. M. Taksar, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; and L. L. Pelekis, Riga, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, 1956, 165 pp

Sum in 1467

TSCHUDARS Ya -

AUTHOR: TSCHUDARS, Ja. PA - 2780
 TITLE: Computation of the Attenuation of a Monoenergetic Electron Bundle
 in a Substance Layer. (Russian)
 PERIODICAL: Latvijas PSR Zinatnu Akad. Vestis, 1957, Vol 1, Nr 3 (116)
 pp 111 - 121 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 6 / 1957
 ABSTRACT: The results of the discussed approximation method for the com-
 putation of the attenuation of a monoenergetic electron bundle
 agree with the results found experimentally by G.G.SEELIGER (see
 table and curve 1, fig. 1 - 11).

Electrons with energy (MeV)	range mg/cm ^D		
	Seeliger's Value	Formula by Kaz and Pen- fold Constant: 1,265	Formula by Kaz and Pen- fold Constant: 1,24
0,96	395	390,3	391
0,336	95	92,7	95,5
0,256	63	59,3	61,7
0,159	30,7	29,3	30,2

Card 1/3

Computation of the Attenuation of a Monoenergetic Electron Bundle in a Substance Layer. PA - 2780

The best agreement with experimental results is obtained by a modification of the constant of 1,265 to 1,24 in the formula found by Kaz and Penfold (see table). This approximation method was developed with a view of correcting the computed curves: in the first part by taking account of the theory of a single scattering, in the second part by taking account of the repeated reversed diffusion of the electron after deviation of the electron from the bundle. The probability of the penetration of the electron is $P(E_{0,x})_{\text{corr}} = P(E_{0,x}) - P'(E_{0,x}) + P''(E_{0,x})$, where $P(E_{0,x})$ denotes the approximated probability of the penetration of the electron without correction (curve 2, fig. 1 - 11), $P'(E_{0,x})$ - the correction factor for the single deviation and $P''(E_{0,x})$ - reversed deviation.

Conclusions:

The probability of the penetration of the monoenergetic electron into the interspace of up to 3 MeV through the substance layer is computed by the formula (1)

$$P(E_{0,x}) = 1 - e^{-\frac{0.2}{x^2}} \quad (1)$$

Card 2/3

Computation of the Attenuation of a Monoenergetic Electron PA - 2780
Bundle in a Substance Layer.

This formula answers the questions:

- 1) In what way is the monoenergetic parallel electron bundle attenuated in dependence on the thickness of the matter?
- 2) In what way does the intensity of the bundle at a certain layer of matter change on the occasion of a modification of the energy of the electrons? The computed values agree with experimentally values found by SEELIGER for aluminum, silver and lead.

In the case of the correction of $P(E_{off})$ the formula (10) results for the correction of the coefficient for the reflection of monoenergetic rays of the substance layer.

(11 diagrams and 6 citations from publications)

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physics of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

INOPIN, ye. V.

AUTHOR: Varchalovich, B.

907/53-65-4-7/13

TITLE: The VIII Annual Congress of Nuclear Spectroscopy (VIII yezhednatsye svezhchaniye po yadernoy spektroskopii). I

SYNONYMICAL: *Uspokhi fizicheskikh nauk*, 1958, Vol. 65, Nr 4, pp. 721 - 722 (USSR)

The 8th Congress of Nuclear Spectroscopy took place in Leningrad from January 27 to February 9, 1956. It was attended by 500 scientists from the USSR, further by scientists from China, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Eastern Germany, Yugoslavia, and the Mongol Democratic Republic. 4 main lectures and about 90 reports were heard. The main lectures dealt with problems concerning nuclear models, the α - and β -decay, fission, predissociation, internal conversion, and nuclear isomerism. B.S. Rzhitsel'ev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, opened the conference. Lectures were held by V.G. Gonchar, I.S. V. Rodin, P.Ye. Zhuravskiy (USSR), A.M. Kuznetsov (USSR), G.A. Leipunskiy (USSR), E. Fokker (Netherlands), Yu.M. Shirokov (MVD-Moscow State University), L.L. Litvin (Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute) et al. as before in 1952, 1953 and 1954. D.C.

Altshuler, A. P., Grinberg, G. M., Gushinsky, E. I., Yershina and Z. K. Leberg (1971) on having found no rotational levels at 8.4 Mev in Cr. In, and Mn nuclei. The same research workers also reported on the discovery of vibrational γ -levels in ^{52}Cr , ^{54}Fe , ^{56}Fe , ^{58}Ni nuclei by means of the method of the Coulomb (Raimon) excitation at $E_{\text{exc}} \sim 1$ MeV. L. K. Peter

615

(AM USSR) gave a survey report: "Concerning Some Particulate in Vibrational Levels of Deformed Nuclei." Lectures were held also by A. V. Kharkevich (AM USSR - AS USSR) on "Radiation Resonance in Deformed Nuclei," and by the spin Institute of Theoretical Physics, Kazan State University, on the level displacement and the probability of corresponding β^- and β^+ transitions in odd nuclei. P. Zerkovskiy (AM USSR - AS USSR) on the influence of the pin-orbital coupling upon the magnetic moments of the nuclei, A. I. Bas (AM USSR - AS USSR) on the existence of light nuclei with high neutron or proton excess; A. V. Kharkevich (L'vov-Leningrad Polytechnic Institute) on the formation of nucleon pairs in nuclei; L. L. Gol'din, A. D. Filalov, G. M. Savtchenko, K. A. Ter-Matrosyan (Ukr. AM USSR

[illegible]

CHUDARS, Ya. [Cudars, J.] (Riga); TAURE, I. (Riga); MEDNIS, I. (Riga);
VEVERIS, O. (Riga)

Determination of boron concentration in the gaseous mixtures by
the help of neutron beams. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.3:57-64
'60. (KEAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.
(Boron) (Gases) (Neutrons)

CUDARS, Jazeps; ZUMBERGA, M., red.; LEMBERGA, A., tekhn. red.

[Elementary particles] Elementardalinas. Riga, Latvijas PSR
Zinatnu akademijas izdevnieciba, 1961. 86 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Particles, Elementary)

PELEKIS, L.L., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.; PROKOF'YEV, P.T.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHUDAR, Ya.E., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk,
red.; YANUSHKOVSKIY, V.A., red.; TEYTEL'BAUM, A. [Tetelbaum, A.],
red.; BOKMAN, R., tekhn. red.

[Methods for studying radioactive radiation] Radioaktivnye izlu-
cheniia i metody ikh issledovaniia. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. 141 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu Akademijs.
Fizikas instituts.

(Radioactivity)

9.6/50

40506
S/263/62/000/013/013/015
1007/1207

AUTHOR: Saulite, U. A., Chudars, Ya. E.

TITLE: Scintillation β -spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 13, 1962, 70, abstract 32.13.508. (Radioakt. izlucheniya i metody ikh issled. Riga, AS Lat SSR, 1961, 123-134)

TEXT: A scintillation β -spectrometer is described. It contains a double CsZ (Tl) crystal in the shape of a $19 \times 9 \times 2$ mm lamella, a Φ EY-29 (FEU-29) photo-multiplier, a non-overloaded linear amplifier, a single-channel (or multi-channel) analyzer, a scaler, and a mechanical summing device. β -spectra were obtained by means of two lamellas and a β -source in the form of a round envelope of polystyrene foil (50 microns thick), placed between them. For measuring the background, the third CsI (Tl) lamella was used as a β -particle absorber. The spectrometer has a linear scale, a 12% resolution for Cs¹³⁷ lines with a NaI (Tl) crystal and over 20% with a double CsI (Tl) crystal. It was calibrated by means of radioactive Co⁶⁰, Cs¹³⁷, and Hg²⁰³ isotopes. A description is given of the method for computing the background composed of noise spectra, cosmic radiation spectra, and electromagnetic radiations of the β -specimen itself. The influence of random summation of pulses in the β -spectra is analyzed and β -spectra for P³² and Ca⁴⁵ are shown. There are 11 figures and 4 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SKVORTSOVA, N.I.; CHUDARS, Ya.E. [Chudars, J.]

Feasibility of determining the humidity of peat by the neutron method. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 5 no.4:58-63 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut fiziki AN Latvyskoy SSR, Riga.
(Peat-Testing) (Neutrons)

S/058/62/000/008/008/134
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Taure, I. Ya., Chudars, Ya. E.

TITLE: The multiple time coincidence method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 14, abstract 8B83
(In collection: "Radioakt. izlucheniya i metody ikh issled.", Riga,
AN LatvSSR, 1961, 109 - 122)

TEXT: An apparatus for taking γ -spectra with $\beta\gamma$, $\gamma\beta\gamma$, and $\gamma\beta\gamma\gamma$ coincidences is described. This apparatus permits the study of successive transitions and complex β -spectra. It features four coincidence channels and a linear transmission channel controllable by the coincidence signal. The coincidence circuit is provided by the standard device "Yablonya" with the best resolution of $\sim 10^{-7}$ sec. Formulas allowing for accidental coincidence corrections are given. ✓

L. Landsberg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SKVORTSOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Prinimali uchastiye: BUNIN, V.S.,
mladeniy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHUDAYEV, M.G., starshiy tekhnik.
MOROZOV, G.N., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Compensating devices of heat piping systems] Kompensatsionnye
ustroistva teplofikatsionnykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Gos.energ.
izd-vo, 1961. 143 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Heating from central stations)
(Steampipes)

CHUDAYEV, N.

Locksmith's drill for rough grinding. Prom.koop. no.11:33 N '55.
(MIRA 9:5)

(Drilling and boring machinery)

CHUDAYEV, V.

36108 Proverka i graduirovka izmeritel' nykh priborov. Radio, 1949, No. 11, S. 46.

80: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

CHUDAYEV, V.I. 26

Apparatus for continuous polymerization of drying oils.
V. I. Tsyganov, V. I. Chudayev, and I. L. Borisov. U.S.-
S.R. 66,822, Aug. 31, 1969. The app. comprises a water-
jacketed chamber, in the upper part of which is a rotating
disk provided with a heating element and with channels
serving to atomize the oil. M. Hosh

ASB-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

CHUDAYEV, Ya.F., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Stalinsk)

Approximation method of investigating torsion of a prismatic shaft. Issledovaniia po teorii soorushenii. Sbornik statei no.6: 319-327 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

(Structures, Theory of) (Strains and stresses) (Elastic plates and shells)

DANILOV, P.M.; KONOVALOV, K.N.; FEDER, L.I.; CHUDAYEVICH, M.G.

Improvements in the technology of smelting and pouring transformer
steels. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 1 no.1:139-142 '55. (MLBA 9:3)

1. KuznetSKIY metallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni Stalina.
(Sheet steel--Metallurgy)

"CHUDAYEVICH M. G."
TOISTOGUZOV, N. V., KONOVALOV, K. N., GLAZOV, A. N., TEDER, L. I., DANILVO, P. M.
SHIRINKIN, E. N. and *CHUDAYEVICH, M. G.*
CHUDAYEVICH M. G.

"Vacuum Treatment of the MX 15-Steel and Commercial Experience of
the Vacuum Transformer Steel Treatment."

paper presented at Second Symposium on the Application of Vacuum Metallurgy.

Moscow 1-6 July 1958

001/1541

Abstracts from *SSSR*. Emphasis on Siberia-Himalayas covers prehistoric steel
Abolition of *SSSR*. Emphasis on Siberia-Himalayas covers prehistoric steel
Primerovskaya valkova v sovetskom (Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy) Moscow, Izdat-
no *SSSR*, 1960. 334 p. Extra illus inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Spesnying Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii i smel. A.O. Baykov
Kul'skaya po Nalbo-Khalebetska omstva proizvodstva stali.

Assoc. M.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House G.N. Mokhovskiy; Tech. Ed.: S.O. Martynov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel interested in recent studies and developments of vacuum steeling practices and equipment.

CONTENTS. A book containing information on steel making in vacuum ladelling furnaces, and vacuum arc furnace, reduction processes in vacuum, and degassing of steel, and alloys. The book dealing of apparatus and equipment, especially vacuum furnaces and vacuum boatling pump is also analyzed. Personalities are mentioned in connection with some of the articles and will appear in the table of contents. Three articles have been translated from English. One of the

Leahy, J. J. and J. J. Sherry. Physiochemical Principles of Vaccine-Therapies
Methods of Treating Cancer

PART IV. PROPERTIES OF STEEL AND ALLOYS

Forde, L.M., A.I. Inaba, and A.M. Samuels. Vermont Treatment of Sewerage
System.

Executive, Mack, and G.S. Trubney. The Effect of Vacuum Treatment in Radio on the Properties of Resin-Bonded Steel

Unusually Low and V.H. Eckhardt. The Effect of Tanning Treatments in India on the Weldability of Bessemer Constitutional Steel

Other A. E. C. A. Sponsors, J. L. Jankovic, has Tacoma Y. A. Smith and W. D. Laphorte. Use of Vacuum For Improving the Quality of Alloyed Steels 166

TOTAL OF BUREAU DEPOSITING

CHARTER, H.M., A.P. TROBENBERG AND T.O. KELLNER. The Effect of Vacuum Treatment of Metal Foaming on the Quality of SAE 15 Steel [the work was done by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers].

participation by the unemployed, including the Institute for the Study of Unemployment (Institute for the Study of Unemployment) and the "Institute for the Study of Unemployment" (Institute for the Study of Unemployment). The Institute for the Study of Unemployment is a research center for the study of unemployment, and the Institute for the Study of Unemployment is a research center for the study of unemployment.

1960] *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 161

P.M. Davlov and Ye.S. Polynkin. Vacuum Treatment of Molten Transformer Steel and of Softly Steel (A.S. Sotepko, L.S. Kuznetsov, P.S. Plakhotov, V.I. Mervin, L.G. Frolova) and P.M. Davlov participated in the work.]

Detshin, D.M., L.M. Mal'nikov and M.Ye. Anisimov. Investigation of Vacuum-Treated Steel for Castings

Balgar-Si, and 2. Kietzha. [Czechoslovak People's Republic, Plesn Plant (Jasny Lom)]. Use of Vermen for Making the Quality of Aluminum Alloys 21

Book No. 1701 Polish People's Republic, Institute of Iron Metallurgy (a. a. 1959).
 Vacuum Melting and Pouring of Alloyed Cast Iron Steel. 219.

Barbery, V.T., R.A. Ekmeyer and A.M. Searles. Deaerification of Molten Iron Alloys in Vacuum

Wahner, J. J. and T. F. Kinsinger. Destruction of Nonmetallic Inclusions in the Vacuum Treatment of Steel

Braving, E. V. and N. A. Kuznetsov, and N. M. Smirnov. Investigation of the
Processes of Steel Decarburization in Vacuum by Means of a Mass Spectrometer
24

~~Beckwith, F. I., O. A. Teske, and B. M. Leopoldsky. The Effect of Hydrogen and Nitrogen on the Activity of Silicon in Molten Cast Iron~~

REPORT, J. E. Investigation of Gas Liberation and Permeability of Cermets

CHUDAYKIN, A.V.

Automatic impactor for investigating aerosols with a solid disperse
phase in the free atmosphere. Trudy Vysokogor. geofiz. inst. AN
SSSR 2:79-82 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Cloud physics)
(Meteorological instruments)

STAROSTINA, R.F.; CHUDAYKIN, A.V.

Cloud droplet traps used in the Elbrus Expedition. Trudy
Vysokogor. geofiz. inst. AN SSSR 2:72-78 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Cloud physics)
(Meteorological instruments)

36237

S/169/62/000/003/046/098
D228/D301

3.5800

AUTHOR: Chudaykin, A. V.

TITLE: Method of investigating the microstructure of thick cumulus and thunderclouds

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 23-24, abstract 3B186 (V sb. Fiz. oblakov i osadkov, v. 2 (5), M., AN SSSR, 1961, 199-204)

TEXT: The author describes a "discardable snare" (DS), which rises on a sounding-balloon shell and is automatically uncoupled at a set height by means of a pressure-box system. The DS is convenient for observations in difficultly-accessible thick cumulus and thunderclouds. The rate of the fall of the DS through a cloud equals 50 m/sec. 16-mm cinefilm, on which a layer of carbon black coated with a 5 - 6 μ layer of magnesium oxide has been applied, serves as the reception part. The film goes past a slot, 1.5 mm in width, at a rate of 7 - 8 mm/sec. Drops with a diameter of more than 6 μ left a clear imprint on the film. The film length of 10 - 12 m ensures the

Card (1/2)

Method of investigating ...

S/169/62/000/003/046/098
D228/D301

probing of a cloud with a thickness of 4 - 5 km. A parachute which opens automatically before landing, and the placing of the device on shock absorbers in a special wire framework ensures preservation of the instrument on landing. Automatic signalling by a light rocket at the moment of the parachute's opening and application of radar and a miniature radio-transmitter for the simplest direction-finding facilitate the search for the DS after it has landed. The apparatus for applying the layer of carbon black and magnesia onto the film and the contrivance for microphotographing the film after the collection of a sample are briefly described. The results of observations in thick cumulus cloud are quoted for an example. The aircraft version of the snare is described. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 15594-63

EWI(1)/EPP(n)-2/BDS

AFPTC/ASD/ESP-1/SSD Pu-1

68
66

ACCESSION NR: AT3006861

8/2560/63/000/015/0071/0080

AUTHOR: Kazachevskaya, T. V.; Arkhangel'skaya, V. A.; Ivanov-Kholodnyy, G. S.; Medvedev, V. S.; Razumova, T. K.; Chudaykin, A. V.

TITLE: Measurement of x- and ultraviolet radiation with thermoluminescent phosphorus CaSO_4 (Mn)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. *Izvest. sputniki Zemli*, no. 15, 1963, 71-80

TOPIC TAGS: rocket investigation, solar ultraviolet radiation, solar radiation, thermoluminescent phosphorus, solar eclipse investigation, ionospheric penetrating radiation

ABSTRACT: A device based on the principle of recording short-wave radiation with CaSO_4 (Mn) thermoluminescent phosphorus has been developed by the Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Institute of Applied Geophysics) to measure solar ultraviolet and x-radiation. The phosphorus stores up energy during irradiation and then reemits it in the visible region of the spectrum when heated. The brightness of the emission, as well as the total energy (light total), is proportional within broad limits to the energy of irradiation. It has been established that CaSO_4 (Mn) phosphorus is sensitive only to emission with wavelengths from 1 to 1500 Å and

Card 1/2

L 15594-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3006861

2

does not become saturated during irradiation intensity changes of even five orders. The phosphorus was used on a rocket to measure the intensity of penetrating radiation in the lower part of the ionosphere during the solar eclipse of 15 February 1961. Unlike the use of thermoluminescent phosphorus in rocket measurements in the U. S. A., where the phosphorus is reemitted in the laboratory after retrieval of the container, the phosphorus used in the test of 15 February 1961 was reemitted during the flight, thus reducing the error. Calibration measurement was performed in flight with the use of a constant-action etalon sample. The measurement error in determining the energy of UV radiation was 55%; for x-radiation it was 30%. The intensity of radiation at a height of 95 km was about 7×10^7 quanta $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1}$, while at a height of 67 km it was 500 times lower. This radiation exceeds the theoretically computed maximal solar x-radiation by 50 to 100 times. "The authors thank S. V. Repolovskiy for help in developing the device and carrying out tests and also T. A. Krasnovaya for preparing calibrated luminescent substances." Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 3 figures, and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10 May 62

DATE ACQ: 29 Jul 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

CHUDAYKIN, Z.

AID - P-26

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card : 1/1

Author : Chudaykin, Z., Lt. Col.

Title : Officer Kompaniychenko, S. N., Skillfully Teaches
Pilots Air Gunnery

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 2, 28 - 32, February 1954

Abstract : In addition to the name of Officer Kompaniychenko, who
is described as a prominent instructor in air gunnery,
names of several other airmen, instructors and trainees,
appear in the text. The gunnery training apparatus,
STL-1, and STL-2, are also mentioned. The instruction
program is described only in very general terms. Photo
page 28 shows Major Kompaniychenko in uniform.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

CHUDBIN, L., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuzn, master sprota

Solo flight. Kryl.rod. 11 no.6:5 Je '60.
(Krasnoyarsk--Flight training)

(MIRA 13:7)

CHUDECKA, J.

"Cutting material without scraps." p. 150. (OZIEZ, Vol. 4, no. 7, July 1953, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Uncl.

L 24703-65 ARG/EEQ-2/EWT(d)/FBD/PSF(h)/FSS-2/EAT(i)/FBO/FS(v)-2/EEC(k)-2/
FCS/ENG(v)/EWP(c)/PCC/EPR/EEC(t)/EWP(h) FWD/PCS/...
Ps-L/Pag-2/Pi-L/Pk-L/Pw-L/PL-L DUFic

Chudej, I. (Engineer); Kladensky, M. (Engineer); Stefan, J.

TITLE: Experimental rockets

SOURCE: Latecky obzor, no. 11, 1964, 335

TOPIC TAGS: meteorological rocket, rocket guidance system, rocket parachute release, atmospheric research

ABSTRACT: Brief descriptions are given of two Czechoslovak meteorological rockets: the STA 3 which was lofted on Oct. 3, 1962 and the SUP-1 which was lofted on Dec. 1963. The first weighed 6.45 kg with fuel, was 1050 cm long and climbed to 1000 m at a maximum speed of 170 m/sec. The second weighed 18.1 kg with fuel, 100 cm long, developed 260 kp thrust and a maximum speed of 170 m/sec. in vertical flight. Diagrams in the article show the relative position of the parachute release timer, parachute locker, electronic apparatus, rocket motor, stabilizer fins, antennas, casing, reserve timer for the parachute, accelerometer and recorder, guidance system recorder, gyroscopes and electronic amplifier, servo-motor, guidance fins, and batteries in the SUP-1. Orig. art. has: 2 photographs.

Card 1/2

L 24703-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049875

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Page 2/2

CHUDEK, Mirosław, mgr., inż.

Combined lining of vertical excavations. Przegl gorn 17 no.12:
631-637 '61.

CHUDEK, Mirosław, mgr., inż.; MAKOWSKI, Jerzy, mgr.

Modern methods for testing rocks, brick lining and determining
the water inflow into mine works. Przegl gorn 18 no.4:205-213
Ap '62.

CHUDEK, Mirosław, mgr inż.

Water permeability of shaft brick lining. Przegl gorn 19
no.3:128-136 Mr '63.

CHUDEK, Miroslav; PODCORSKI, Kazimierz

Rising headings of more than the standard size diameter of the
pits. Gornictwo Gliwice no.3:81-103 '61.

CHUDEK, Miroslaw

Deformations and state of stresses of water-permeable walling
of shafts. Gornietwo Gliwice no.5:99-122 '63.

CHUDEK, Mirosław

Calculation of the thickness and resolution of stresses in a
tubing concrete lining of which the rings are bound by the
natural cohesion of materials. Gornictwo Gliwice no.6:59-76
'63.

CHUDEK, Mirosław

Contribution to the problem of cooperation between concrete
tubbing and rocks. Archiw gorn 8 no. 2:153-165 '63.

CHUDEK, Mirosław

Problem of thickness and state of stresses of a circular concrete lining of a pit shaft and the pressure of water flowing through it in laminary motion. Archiw gorn 9 no.1:43-83 '64.

CHUDEK, Mirosław, dr. inż.

Some problems of design and calculation of the pliable metal
lining of dog headings. Przegl gorn 20 no.3:105-113 Mr '64.

CHUDEK, Miroslaw

Contribution to the determination of proper cooperation of a
walled shaft lining with water-bearing strata. Gornictwo
Gliwice no.7:65-98 '63.

CHUDEK, Mirosław

Influence of the equipment and ventilation indicator on the size of the transverse cross section of the pit shaft. Gornictwo Gliwice no.6:77-125 '63.

CHUDEK, Miroslaw

Analysis of causes for falling rocks in working headings. Gornictwo
Gliwice no.9:69-108 '64.

CHUDEK, Miroslaw, dr inz.

Behavior of LP lining in wall-adjointing galleries in the Z
mine. Wiadom gorn 15 no.10:308-313 0'64

CHUDE!, Mirosław, doc. dr inż.

Controlling the pit shaft linings while mining their protection
pillars. Wiadom gorn 16 no.1:14-19 Ja '65.

CHUDEK, Mirosław, dr inż. (Gliwice)

Problem of water flow through wall pipes constructed for
mining purposes. Archiw hydrotech 10 no. 4: 565-585 '63.

CHUDEK, Mirosław, dr inż.

Distribution of stresses in circular masonry lining of
rising headings. Przegl gorn 20 no. 2: 60-67 F '64.

CHUDENKOV, V.

In the bureaus of industrial design; Leningrad. Tekh.
est. 2 no.7:36 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

DUSHINA, O.P.; MITROPANOVA, L.I.; CHUDENTSOVA, Ye.N.; SAVCHENKO, N.T.

Case of isolation of atypical Brucella from marine rodents in the
Chechen - Ingush Autonomous Republic. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i
immun. 41 no.3:143-144 Mr. '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Checheno-Ingushskaya respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya.

GINDIN, Ye.Z.; LHYKIN, G.A.; LOZINSKIY, A.M.; MASVICH, A.G.; AL'PERT, Ya.L.;
 CHUDASSENKO, N.Y.; SHAPIRO, B.S.; GAIKIN, A.M.; GORLOV, O.G.; KOTOVA,
 A.P.; KOSOV, I.I.; PETROV, A.V.; SEROV, A.D.; CHERNOV, V.N.;
 YAKOVLEV, V.I.; MIKHAYLOV, A.A., otvetstvennyy red.; BNN'KOVA, N.P.,
 doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; SILKIN, B.I., red.;
 PODOL'SKIY, A.D., red.; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Preliminary results of the scientific research on the first
 Soviet artificial earth satellites and rockets; collection of
 articles in the 11th section of the IGY program (rockets and
 satellites)] Predvaritel'nye itogi nauchnykh issledovaniy s
 pomoshch'yu pervykh sovetskikh iskusstvennykh sputnikov zemli
 i raket; sbornik statei (XI razdel programmy MGG - rakety i
 sputniki). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, No.1. 1958. 148 p.
 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Mezhdunarodstvennyy komitet po
 provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. 2. Glav-kor-
 respondent AN SSSR (for Mikhaylov).

(Atmosphere, Upper-Rocket observations)
 (Artificial satellites)

AUTHORS: Al'pert, Ya. L., Dobryakova, F. F.,
Chudesenko, E. F., Shapiro, B. S. SOV/53-65-2-1/14

TITLE: On Some Results Obtained When Determining the Electron
Concentration of the Exterior Domains of the Ionosphere by
the Observation of Radiosignals Emitted by the First Earth
Satellite (O nekotorykh rezul'tatakh opredeleniya elektronnoy
kontsentratsii vneshney oblasti ionosfery po nablyudeniya za
radiosignalami pervogo sputnika Zemli)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, 1958, Vol. 65, Nr 2, pp. 161-174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first Sputnik was equipped with an automatic radio trans-
mitter which operated on frequencies of 20 and 40 megacycles.
The low degree of absorption of these radiowaves in the iono-
sphere made it possible to draw important conclusions on the
strength of these radiosignals with respect to the properties
of the ionosphere.
The authors of this paper discuss one of the possible methods of
utilizing the radiosignals emitted by the Sputnik; this method is
based upon the determination of the "radio-rising" and
"radio-setting" of the Sputnik, which takes place earlier and

Card 1/5

On Some Results Obtained When Determining the Electron
Concentration of the Exterior Domains of the Ionosphere
by the Observation of Radiosignals Emitted by the First
Earth Satellite

SOV/53-65-2-1/14

later respectively than optical rising and setting. These observations made it possible to determine an electron concentration (which is at about 320 km), of the concentration of neutral particles, as well as of the "boundary", where the atmosphere of the earth comes into contact with the interplanetary gas. It is not claimed that these first data obtained about the outer ionosphere are accurate; they merely serve as a first means of orientation with respect to prevailing conditions. The authors carried out their investigation on the basis of radio observations of the Sputnik which were made on the 5. June and 7. October 1957; among the available material which comprised about 600 statements of time of the beginning and end of radio signals there were from 60 to 70 cases which could be utilized in practice for the determination of

Card 2/5

$$\frac{\omega_c}{\omega} < \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_3} \text{ and } \frac{\omega_c}{\omega} \geq \frac{\omega_c}{\omega_3} \text{ respectively.}$$

On Some Results Obtained When Determining the Electron Concentration of the Exterior Domains of the Ionosphere by the Observation of Radiosignals Emitted by the First Earth Satellite

SOV/53-65-2-1/14

(ω = transmitting frequency of the Sputnik, ω_j = the boundary values of frequency, $\omega_c = 3,18 \cdot 10^9 N_M$, N_M = maximum of electron concentration). For electron concentrations higher than in the case of the maximum concentration the authors obtained the following formula:

$$N = 1,8 \cdot 10^6 e^{-3,5 \cdot 10^{-3}(z-320)} \quad (z = \text{height in km})$$

The region above an altitude of about 600 km is called "exosphere" by the authors. It was found that at altitudes of several 1000 km the state of the earth's gas shell approaches the state of the interplanetary gas. The authors obtained the following values for the electron density and the density of neutral particles:

alti- tude in km	200	320	400	1150	1800	2460	3120	
elec- trons	$\sim 10^5$	$1,8 \cdot 10^6$	$1,4 \cdot 10^6$	$\sim 10^5$	10^4	10^3	10^2	cm^3
neutral particles	$5 \cdot 10^9$	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^8$	$(6 \cdot 10^8)$	$(2 \cdot 10^5)$	$\sim 10^2$	$(2 \cdot 10^3)$	(20)	cm^3

Card 3/5

On Some Results Obtained When Determining the Electron
Concentration of the Exterior Domains of the Ionosphere
by the Observation of Radiosignals Emitted by the First
Earth Satellite

SOV/53-65-2-1/14

The following values were obtained for the electron recombination
coefficient α and the solar radiation S :

$z_M \sim 320$ km S_M 0.2 erg/cm²sec $\alpha_M \sim 10^{-10}$ cm³/sec

$z_M \sim 400$ km S_M 0.3 erg/cm²sec $\alpha_M \sim 10^{-11}$ cm³/sec (Table 1)

$z \geq 1000$ km S_∞ 0.6 erg/cm²sec $\alpha_\infty \sim 10^{-12}$ cm³/sec

(The index M denotes the maximum electron density in the respec-
tive region). The following values were obtained for the life
of the electrons τ_e and the time between ionization acts τ_H :

	z (km)	τ_H	τ_e	
Card 4/5	≈ 320	$\sim 5 \cdot 10^7$	$\sim 5 \cdot 10^3$	(26)
	~ 400	$\sim 3 \cdot 10^7$	$\sim 7 \cdot 10^4$	

On Some Results Obtained When Determining the Electron
Concentration of the Exterior Domains of the Ionosphere
by the Observation of Radiosignals Emitted by the First
Earth Satellite

SOV/53-65-2-1/14

$z(\text{km})$	τ_H	τ_e
≈ 1150	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^7$	$\sim 10^7$
≈ 1800	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^7$	$\sim 10^8$
≈ 2450	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^7$	$\sim 10^9$

with $\tau_e \approx 1/\alpha N$ and $\tau_H \approx \frac{1}{\sigma H_i}$

For the quasi-steady ratio $n/N \sim \tau_H/\tau_e$ with (26) the values
given in brackets in table 1 are found for the concentration of
the neutral particles. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 9
references, 5 of which are Soviet.

1. Satellite vehicles
2. Radio transmitters--Performance
3. Electrons--Determination
4. Ionosphere--Properties
5. Radio waves--Absorption

Card 5/5

SOV/20-120-4-15/67

AUTHORS: Al'pert, Yu. I., Dobryakova, F. F., Chudesenko, E. F.,
Shapiro, B. S.

TITLE: On the Results Obtained by Determining the Electron Concentra-
tion of the External Region of the Ionosphere on the Basis
of Radio Signals Emitted by the First Earth Satellite (O
rezul'tatakh opredeleniya elektronnoy kontsentratsii vneshney
oblasti ionosfery po nablyudeniya za radiosignalami pervogo
sputnika zemli)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 4, pp.743-746
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The measurements mentioned in the title are based upon the
determination of the time of the "radio-rising" and "radio-
setting" of the satellite. In this way data were obtained
concerning the distribution of the concentration N of the
electrons in the ionosphere above the maximum concentration
N_{max}: on these data are based hypothetical conceptions
concerning the properties of the interplanetary gas. The
measuring method and its utilization is described relatively

Card 1/3

SOV/20-120-1-15/67

On the Results Obtained by Determining the Electron Concentration of the External Region of the Ionosphere on the Basis of Radio Signals Emitted by the First Earth Satellite

in detail. The authors here investigate the results obtained from the radio signals transmitted by the satellite which were received on the 5, 6, and 7 October 1957 at 6 different points. Those cases were selected in which a pure "radio-rising" or "radio-setting" of the satellite could be observed on the frequency of 40 megacycles. For these points and for this period the most frequent altitudes of the various strata of the ionosphere are given. For H_{max} the value $1.8 \cdot 10^6$ is found. In an altitude of 500-600 km (in the so-called exosphere) the temperature of the gas must not be lower than in lower altitudes. At this altitude ionization is nearly steady. In altitudes of about 2000 to 3000 km the concentration of electrons at the above mentioned conditions amounts to from 10^5 to 10^2 electrons per cm^3 , and therefore this volume must contain also the same number of positive ions. In these altitudes the terrestrial atmosphere probably borders upon the interplanetary gas. Also the density of the neutral particles is probably greater in altitudes of 320-400 km than has hitherto been assumed and mentioned in published works. There are

Card 2/3

SOV/20-120-4-15/67
On the Results Obtained by Determining the Electron Concentration of the
External Region of the Ionosphere on the Basis of Radio Signals Emitted
by the First Earth Satellite

4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

PRESENTED: March 31, 1958, by V. A. Kotel'nikov, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1958

1. Electrons--Abundance 2. Ionosphere--Analysis 3. Radio
signals--Applications 4. Satellite vehicles--Applications

Card 3/3

SIMAKIN, A.M.; BARABANOV, V.Ye.; BORISOV, A.M.; AFONITOSHIN, V.N.;
GRIBKOV, V.M.; CHUDESOV, I.D.; VOLCHKOV, B.A.;
KUZNETSOVA, N.A.; ~~redacted~~

[Technology of the maintenance of ZIL-150, ZIL-164 and
ZIL-585 motor vehicles in agriculture] Tekhnologiya tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniya avtomobilei ZIL-150, ZIL-164 i ZIL-585 v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, 1963. 78 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka. 2. Laboratoriya tekhnologii remonta i tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniya avtomobiley i reziny Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

CHUDESOV, I.D.; BORISOV, A.M.; ZAYTSEVA, S.I.; DOLGOPOLOV, N.L.;
KRAVTSOV, Yu.I.; VOLK, P.I.

[Technology of the repair of tires of motor vehicles,
tractors and agricultural machinery] Tekhnologiya remonta
shin avtomobilei, traktorov i sel'skokhoziaistvennykh ma-
shin. Moskva, 1963. 200 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledova-
tel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut remonta i ekspluatatsii
mashinno-traktornogo parka.

VLASOVA, K.N.; CHUDINA, L.I.; ZAVEL'GEL'SKIY, L.M.; GULYAYEVA, S.I.; BAKHAREVA,
L.T.

Use of thermoplastic glue based on low-molecular polyamide resins in
shoe manufacture. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.8:30-31 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

CHUDISOVA, L. M.

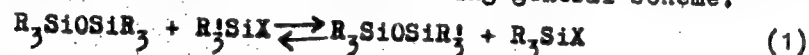
AUTHORS: Voronkov, M. G., Chudesova, L. M.

62-11-28/29

TITLE: Fission of Organosiloxanes by Halogensilanes (Rasshchepleniye organosiloksanov galogensilanami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 1415-1415 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a letter to the editor. It was ascertained by the authors, that the siloxane-bond in organosiloxanes can be separated according to the following general scheme:



X is a halogen, R and R' similar or different organic or silicon-organic radicals, H, Halogen etc., where it is valid $R \neq R'$. This reaction is caused by a simple rectification of the mixture of initial reagents, into which during the distillation the catalyst is gradually introduced and by which measure in consequence of the removal of the component with the lowest boiling point the reaction equilibrium is dislocated. Some examples are given where this new reaction could be applied.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Silicate Chemistry of the AN USSR
(Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR)

Card 1/2

Fission of Organosiloxanes by Halogensilanes.

62-11-28/29

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Voronkov, M. G., Chudesova, I. M.

SOV/79-29-5-28/75

TITLE:

Cleavage of Siloxanes With Halogen-silanes, Reported on May 14, 1958 at the Symposium for Organosilicon Chemistry in Dresden (Rasshchepleniye siloksanov galogensilanami)
New Synthesis Method of Organosiloxanes (Novyy metod sinteza organosiloksanov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1534-1541 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

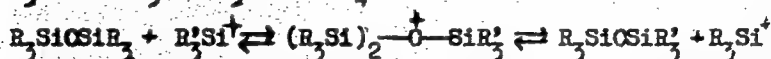
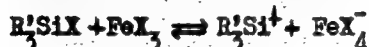
The present paper is a further development of the initiated investigations (Refs 1,2,7,8,17,20-26) of the cleavage of organosiloxanes by means of electro- and nucleophilic reagents. The possibility of a cleavage of the siloxane bond by means of halogen- or organohalogen silanes according to the general scheme

$$(4-n)R_3SiOSiR_3 + R'SiX_n \rightleftharpoons R'Si(OSiR_3)_{4-n} + (4-n)R_3SiX$$
 is demonstrated. $n = 0-3$, $X =$ halogen, R and $R' =$ equal or different organic (aliphatic and aromatic) or organosilicon radicals, H, halogen, etc. This reaction which represents a rearrangement of the Si-O-Si and Si-X bonds is a new, convenient and simple method of synthesizing different organosiloxanes. By this method 14 compounds were synthesized. 6 of them were so far unknown (Table 1). This

Card 1/3

Cleavage of Siloxanes With Halogen-silanes, Reported on SOV/79-29-5-28/75
May 14, 1958 at the Symposium for Organosilicon Chemistry in Dresden.
New Synthesis Method of Organosiloxanes.

reaction is in equilibrium. The reaction mechanism of the cleavage of siloxanes with halogen silanes in the presence of ferric chloride can be illustrated by the following scheme:



By the interaction of the R_3Si^+ ions formed in this way with FeX_4^-

anion the catalyst is regenerated and a new halogen silane formed. In the course of the reaction the catalyst gradually loses its activity and must always be regenerated. The total consumption of the catalyst amounts up to 5-8 mole%. The cleavage of organosiloxanes with halogen silanes is catalyzed by electrophilic halides of the elements (L'yuia (Lewis) acids) and first of all by ferric chloride. This new reaction offers the possibility of an easy and simple synthesis of a number of various organosiloxanes (as well as of organohalogen siloxanes), among them also difficultly accessible ones. Table 2 - physical properties of the

Card 2/3

Cleavage of Siloxanes With Halogen-silanes, Reported on SOV/79-29-5-28/75
May 14, 1958 at the Symposium for Organosilicon Chemistry in Dresden.
New Synthesis Method of Organosiloxanes

initial compounds. All organosiloxanes synthesized were analyzed by
Yu. N. Platonov. There are 2 tables and 31 references, 18 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1958

Card 3/3

38518

S/138/62/000/006/001/008
A051/A126

15.9205

AUTHORS: Borisov, S.N., Karlin, A.V., Chudesova, L.M., Galil-Ogly, F.A.,
Chebysheva, L.M.

TITLE: Properties of ethylphenylsiloxane rubbers

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1962, 3 - 6

TEXT: The relation between the methylphenylsiloxane ring content in rubbers and their optimum frost resistance was determined by producing and investigating polymers containing from 2 to 10 mol % of the methylphenylsiloxane rings. Optimum frost resistance was found in rubbers based on polymers and containing 8 mol % methylphenylsiloxane rings. The substitution of the latter with diethylsiloxane rings yields elastomers with the following characteristics: a) the ability to vulcanize with lesser quantities of benzoyl peroxide and with weak vulcanizing agents, such as dicumyl peroxide; b) a higher resistance to accumulation of residual deformations after compression; c) resistance to destruction in closed systems. A study of synthesized ethylphenylsiloxane elastomers showed that they combine the advantages of both the diethylsiloxane and methylphenylsiloxane elas-

Card 1/2

Properties of....

S/138/62/000/006/001/008
A051/A126

tomers. They vulcanize with a lesser quantity of benzoyl peroxide and dicumyl peroxide, as compared to the methylphenylsiloxane rubbers. They have a higher resistance to destruction in closed systems and regeneration capacity after simultaneous action of elevated temperatures and loads. The rubbers based on the ethylphenylsiloxane polymers are equal to the methylphenylsiloxane rubbers in their thermal and frost resistance, within a temperature range of -100 to +250°C. The properties of ethylphenylsiloxane rubbers are improved by substituting the Y-333 (U-333) silica gel with the more active EC-280 (BS-280). There are 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S.V. Lebedev and the Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

Card 2/2

CHUDIN, A.; SEMENOV, D.

Branch conferences of chemical industry workers of the Gorkiy and
Perm Economic Councils. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4
no.12:50-55 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gorkiy Province--Wages--Chemical industries)
(Perm Province--Wages--Chemical industries)

CHUDIN, A. (g. Gor'kiy)

Awarding bonuses to workshop engineers and technicians. Sots.
trud 7 no.4:66-68 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Gorkiy Province—Technicians in industry)
(Bonus system)

S/123/59/000/010/016/068
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 10, p.
99, # 37944

AUTHOR: Chudin, A.P.

TITLE: The Modernization of a Horizontal Milling Machine for Semi-
Automatic Operation 14

PERIODICAL: Stalingr. prom-st' (Sovnarkhoz Stalingr. ekon. adm. r-na), 1958, No. 6, pp. 47-48 ✓

TEXT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

CHUDIN, Aleksey Prokof'yevich; PROKOPENKO, Sergey Andreyevich;
PONOMAREV, S.F., red.; IZHBOLDINA, S.I., tekhn.rad.

[Modernisation of metal-cutting machines used in mass production] Modernizatsia metalloreshushchikh stankov v massovom proizvodstve. Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 31 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Cutting machines) (Machinery in industry)

25(7)

SOV/117-59-7-9/28

AUTHOR: Chudin, A.P., Engineer

TITLE: Modernization of a Plane-Milling Machine

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 7, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Stalingradskiy traktorny zavod imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo (Stalingrad Tractor Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy) the plane-milling machine type "6B82 GZFS" has been modernized. The modernization changes were proposed by P.P. Bykov, an engineer of the plant. In the main, the manual feed control from the electric motor has been replaced by an automatic one by introducing a new electric wiring scheme with a pneumatic cylinder, which is controlled by a solenoid through an air distributor. Detailed operational information is given. There are 2 diagrams.

Card 1/1

L 35031-65 EMT(m)/EMP(b)/EMP(t) JD

18c 35
8/0286/65/000/005/0034/0034 34

ACCESSION NR: AP5008155

AUTHOR: Paton, B. Ye.; Dudko, D. A.; Medovar, B. I.; Latash, Yu. V.; Maksimovich, B. I.; Shevchenko, A. I.; Stupak, L. M.; Goncharenko, V. P.; Grigor'yev, L. P.; Petukhov, G. K.; Chudin, N. I.; Lubenets, I. A.; Yartsev, M. A.; Keys, N. V.; Tulin, N. A.; Kapel'nik, V. G.; Privalov, N. T.; Pis'mennov, V. B.; Kholodov, Yu. A.; Bystrov, S. N.; Bastrakov, N. F.; Donets, I. D.; Silayev, A. Ya.

TITLE: Method of electroslag casting of ingots. Class 18, No. 168743

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 34

TOPIC TAGS: ingot casting, ingot electroslag casting, electroslag melting, steel melting, alloy melting, metal melting

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of electroslag casting of ingots in an open or protective atmosphere or in vacuum, in which slag is first melted in a mold with a nonconsumable or consumable electrode arc or plasma jet. To improve the metal quality and the ingot surface and to raise the yield, the molten metal or, if needed, the slag is poured into the mold through a hollow consumable or nonconsumable electrode (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [ND]

Card 1/3

L 35031-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006155

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskii metallurgicheskii zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 104, 12

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3215

Card 2/92

CHUDIN, V.F., inzh.

Differential equations of the movement of a locomotive with a gyroflywheel. Vop. rud. transp. no.6:246-251 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Toretskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Mine railroads)

CHUDINA, A.P. (Moskva, V-311, 1-ya ulitsa Stroiteley, dom 11, korpus 1, kvartira 97).

Blood groups in stomach cancer. Vop. onk. 9 no.8:18-23 '63
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii' (stav. kafedroy - prof. S.M. Pavlenko) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova, Moskva.

VLASOVA, K.N.; ~~CHUDINA, L.I.~~; ZACHESOV, Yu.N.

Low molecular weight polyamide resins. Plast.massy no.2:14-18
'62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Resins, Synthetic) (Polyamides)

ACCESSION NR: AP3003302

S/0191/63/000/007/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Vlasova, K. N.; Dobrokhotova, M. L.; Akutin, M. S.; Dukor, A. A.;
Chudina, L. I.

TITLE: Glass-reinforced plastics based on low-molecular-weight polyamide
and epoxy resins

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 7, 1963, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: plastics, glass-fabric-reinforced plastics, epoxy resins, phenolic
resin, organosilicon resin, glass fabric, curing agents, polyamide resins, water
resistance, dielectric properties, EN-L, L-18, L-19, L-20, ENF 15/1, ENK-1
TFE-9, GVS-9.

ABSTRACT: Because low-molecular-weight polyamide resins—oligoamides—
are nontoxic curing agents and plasticizers for epoxy resins, formulations based
on such resins and amides were studied as binders for glass-fabric-reinforced

Card 1/3